

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 6.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7, 1819.

[Vol. VIII.]

*Published, every Saturday, by JONATHAN ELLIOT, at five dollars per annum—payable in advance.*

## *Contents of this No. of the National Register.*

ORIGINAL—Editor's Cabinet, 81.

SELECTED—Political—Topics of the Aurora, 82—Russian encroachments in America, 82. Miscellaneous—Remarks on Portsmouth, Va. 83—Duel between the American and British officers at Gibraltar, 83—Beautiful Rainbow, 84—Revolutionary Letter, 84—Remains of Gen. Green, 87. Fine Arts—Allston and Leslie's Pictures at the late London exhibition, 85. Antiquities—in Michigan, 85. Statistics—Tonnage of the U. States, 87. South America—Extract from Brackenridge's Voyage to South America, 88—Texas Expedition, 89. Agriculture—Chili wheat, 93—New-York barley, 93. Money Concerns—Banks, United States, Farmers' and Mechanics' at Pittsburg, Fayetteville, Tenn. Kentucky, Darien, Geo. and Maryland, 91, 92. Meteorology—The weather at Alexandria, D. C. Petersburg, Va. Hagerstown, Md. Middlebury Ver. Salem, Mass. and New-York, 92. Foreign Affairs, 93. Home Affairs, 94.

## EDITOR'S CABINET.

### *City of Washington, August 7th.*

The London Courier observes that our minister, Mr. Rush, at the court of St. James, at a levee on the 3d of June, had a private audience with the Prince Regent: on the 7th inst. following, Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, used very strong language in urging England to make an effort "to enable it to meet the burthens of a war, should such a calamity unfortunately visit it." What the result of the conference may have been, we know not, but the language of Lord Castlereagh, immediately after this "private audience," seems a coincidence that deserves notice. Our unfinished negotiation with Spain naturally makes us watch more attentively, and more minutely the movements of European courts, at this moment; though we have no idea that England has the means of war, to defeat our arrangements for the transfer of the Floridas, even if she wishes it, if we believe her parliamentary documents, which state that the 12 millions of the sinking fund is, through necessity, applied to the disbursements of the current expenses of the year, besides an equal amount has to be obtained by loan, to enable her to go on, "in these piping times of peace." A war, under such pecuniary embarrassments, it may be supposed, would be a degree of rashness, which we do not look for in a nation that has pretensions to the government of an enlightened policy, and where the good of the people has any weight in determining the direction of national councils.

*Various Items.*—The Hon. Judge Tallmadge, of New-York, has resigned the office of District Judge of the Northern District of that state, on account of ill health.

The Commissioners for determining our boundary line with the British provinces have nearly completed the survey of the Niagara river.

The governor of New Hampshire, Samuel Bell, was, on the 28th ult. on a visit to Columbus, Ohio.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. S. Thompson, arrived in this city from N. York, on the 6th inst.

The president of the U. S. James Monroe, reached this city, from his Southern and Western tour, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. He crossed at Mason's ferry from Virginia, passed privately through Georgetown, and reached the Presidents' house, attended only by his private secretary and lieutenant Monroe. He was waited on by the Mayor and Corporation of this city, on the 10th inst. and congratulated, in an address from that body, on his safe return, &c. to which the president replied in an appropriate manner. He had been absent nineteen weeks.

Gen. James Winchester, commissioner appointed for the purpose, has completed running the line, to be established between the state of Tennessee and the Chickasaw Indians.

Admiral Tate, (a native American,) of the Russian navy, has sailed from New-York, to return to Russia, his adopted country.

Robert Brent, esq. in consequence of severe indisposition has resigned his office of Paymaster General of the U. S. Army.

Wilson Cary Nicholas, esq. has resigned the Presidency of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the United States, at Richmond.

Commodore Perry was, early in July last, cruising to the windward of the island of Barbadoes, in quest of pirates.

The Military Expedition from the Lakes to the Mississippi, consisting of the 5th regiment of Infantry, under Col. Leavenworth, arrived at Prairie du Chien about the 1st. of July, by the way of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, with only a portage of two or three miles. A detachment has also ascended the Mississippi from St. Louis, with provisions, clothing, ordnance, and munitions.

## POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia Aurora, of the 30th July, thus touches on the following topics:—

*Conduct of our cabinet towards Spain.*

1. Can any one suppose that the *Machiavelian* policy of the cabinet at Washington, has not been acceptable to the court of Madrid; or that the direct and indirect hostility of the American government against the South Americans; has not been duly appreciated and applauded by the perfidious councils of Ferdinand VII. The court of Madrid, though imbecile and abandoned, is not so blind to the importance of the policy pursued by president Monroe and young Sejanus; as to lose the advantages derived from the arrangements of Don Onís, and the intrigues of Mr. Bagot, and the insolent menaces and intrigues of the abbe *Correa*. There are men at Madrid who are perfectly aware, that the independence of South America must have been determined in six months, if the independent republic of North America, had only acted with as much generosity and respect for the liberties of mankind as the monarchy of France thirty years ago; the soil of Mexico, and New Grenada, and Venezuela, would have been long since free from the contamination of royal cut throats, had not the U. States, disregarding all sentiments of honor, and humanity, and justice, and character, struck a fatal blow at the independent cause, by an open outrage of war under the most contemptible and disgraceful pretexts. This transaction, faithless as Roman or Punic perfidy, has not indeed obtained the respect nor the esteem of mankind—all discerning and just men in Europe, speak of those transactions with an indignant and abhorrent astonishment; it has tarnished the glory of our military and naval triumphs, as the corruption of the Roman senate cast a cloud over the virtues of *Fabrizius*; but the congeniality of the policy of the American cabinet with that of the Spanish court, and the powerful division in favor of Spanish despotism—made by our *young republic*, assures us the gratitude of the court of Madrid, rather than its hostility.

*Improbability of an European war.*

2. Many people hug the delusion of an approaching war with Europe—the occurrence is not morally possible. The general disturber of Europe is exhausted of that stimulating power without which armies much less navies cannot move. The necessity of a loan of 12 millions, and of an inroad of 12 millions more on the sinking fund—*so sacredly appropriated to the discharge of the national debt*—the poverty and misery produced by enor-

mous taxes, and a ruinous system of extravagance in *princes, pensioners, priests and paupers*, all of which are necessary parts of the same unnatural system; these are the certain indicators of peace in Europe and in other parts of the earth.

*Wellington's mission to Sweden.*

3. The mission of the duke of Wellington therefore presents; in the prominence of the character, the evidence of a doleful embassy: to him, alone, who sent Ney to the fusilade, could be entrusted an unpleasant condolence on the inability of England to sustain him on the Swedish throne opposed to the holy alliance, and to the eloquence of silence and indifference manifested by France. The distinction of the messenger is the lenitive for the wound: the excuse for his abandonment.

*Prejudice in favor of Foreign Manufactures.*

4. Mr. Saltmarsh, of the house of Rawson and Saltmarshes, a British agent, of Halifax, Eng. broached, with a great deal of irony, in a warehouse in Philadelphia, the subject of domestic manufactures, which caused the owner of the store to shew him a piece of superfine cassimere of *English* manufacture, which he called *American*, whereupon Mr. Saltmarsh began to abuse it, in every respect; both as to the dyeing and weaving, saying that he could see the *American texture* in it. He then handed him a piece of superfine domestic cassimere, made by Wm. Young, Son & Co. and called it *English*. Ah! observed Mr. S. that is something like—look at the dyeing of that—it is far superior, beyond comparison, and worth twice as much—which was the *fact*. Suffice to say, that this *pattern card* fool was not undeceived, until a fair opportunity offered to shame him for his unblushing effrontery; that which was presented to him as *English* being *American* manufacture; and that presented as *American* being *English* manufacture.

## A PEEP INTO THE WOMB OF TIME.

*Progress of the Russian Empire in America.*

Under this head we published, lately, the information derived from the Fur traders, relative to the designs of the modern Alexander upon the peninsula and gulf of California and the western coast of North America.

In a few years; the Russians may acquire a dominion in America twelve times larger than that of the old thirteen United States, people it from Asia, place a fleet upon the Pacific, and annihilate the power of England by attacking it in India. By that time the valley of the Mississippi will be filled with warriors and with statesmen. The giant republic will find a giant empire pressing upon its borders, obstructing its progress and worthy of its arms.—That the Russians will be pushed back into Asia, cannot be doubted. The Americans will occupy

their place to the shores of the Pacific: the narrow pass at Behrings streights will divide two powers which encircle the globe; and the world may then see but two nations, whose will is to be consulted in the rise and downfall of kingdoms, States and empires—*St. Louis Enquirer*.

## REMARKS ON THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The position of this place (along with Norfolk) gives to it a security and repose of which it never boasted previous to the attack on Craney Island, about five miles from the harbour. The attention which government is bestowing on that part of the country, will render it, if it is not now, one of the great points of the United States. It must be regarded as the great depot for the state of Virginia, into which must flow a great part of the productions of N. Carolina, &c. through the canal now patronized by the state. The latitude, though marked with all the seasons of the year, is never so cold as to freeze the water communications. The population within ten miles of the harbour, it will not perhaps be exaggeration, to put down at 50,000 persons; and the legislative measures of the state must greatly tend to augment its useful population. With Norfolk on the north (containing, exclusive of the precincts, 14,000 inhabitants,) Portsmouth on the south, and the village of Washington on the east, all connected by two bridges, with the shores and wharves garnished with handsome ware and dwelling houses, and the vessels riding at anchor, it may be truly said, that the harbor of Norfolk, capacious, and ever deep, presents a variety and beauty rarely to be found. The town of Portsmouth, including Gosport, which generally goes under the same name, is said to contain between 3 and 4000 inhabitants. Yet it makes a small figure either in geography, history, or the newspapers; and has not so much as its name inserted on the census of the U. States. The place has never had the influence nor wealth enough to have a bank established in its limits; but this will not in general be considered as evil, since there has not been that monopoly of business, that fictitious capital employed, which occasioned such vicissitudes of fortune in many other places. The pleasantness of the town, the regularity of the streets, and the many natural advantages it possesses, has, for some causes, (which now in a great degree no longer exist) not been adequate to give the place that rank for which nature appears to have destined it. There are however a great number of stores, on a circumscribed scale, enabling the owner of each to conduct them altogether personally; and in this way those who are persevering, industrious, and frugal, without exception, acquire small fortunes. As to insolvency, there is no such thing known, and the fewest beggars are met with there of any population of the same extent, perhaps in the whole United States. A better poor man's country cannot any where be found. And it is equally good for the rich; for both land and water affords a cheap abundance of the indigenuous good things of the table in great perfection, and in almost every variety. From foreign climes all other necessaries and luxuries are brought to every man's door, so far as they can be furnished by an extensive commerce. Such are the productions of nature in that part of the country, that every man may literally sit under his own vine and fig-tree, enjoying his full share of the advantages and privileges for which his maker has designed him. As to the healthiness not only of Portsmouth but

Norfolk and the vicinity; where are the places where there are fewer deaths in proportion to the population. This salubrity no doubt is attributable to a police very much improved, and to the extensive clearing and draining of the lands. The approach to this delightful spot, Portsmouth, is from the west; and with respect to the country around, except a beautiful little park of oak and other native trees, the eye is regaled with one continued scene of well fenced, neatly cultivated farms stretching along upon each side of the road for the space of not less than three quarters of a mile.

To conclude this little sketch—There is a deficiency of enterprise, as it regards those visible signs of advancement which are sought after in a place of the size of Portsmouth; for instance there wants a printing office, circulating library, Lancasterian school where at least the latin, and all the branches of an improved English education can be taught. These with some degree of wholesale business, dry good stores more extensively furnished, hardware, china, shoe and hat stores, and stores of all kinds of articles, and lumber yard, and auction establishment, would undoubtedly be encouraged, as the people have no other resort now for those purposes but to Norfolk. So great is the intercourse between one town and the other, that, notwithstanding the bridges around the harbour, the ferry alone diminishes the taxes on the people, by producing a revenue to the county of about \$4000. It appears to be a happy state of society, where people can so certainly make money, without competing much with each other in business; but as a town, it is surprising there is not greater competition with the establishments, the institutions and policy of places which arrive with most rapidity to eminence.

## DUELS between the AMERICAN and BRITISH OFFICERS at GIBRALTAR.

The following particulars are furnished by the Albany Argus, wherein it is stated that the facts were originally copied from the Dublin Journal:

"On Monday evening, the 22d March, Mr. Taylor, the captain of an American merchant vessel was returning to his lodgings from the theatre, at about half-past 11 o'clock, and when within four doors of his house, he was stopped by a sentry for not having a light; (it is the order of the governor that no person shall walk without carrying a light after ten o'clock.) Captain Taylor being detained about half an hour, became impatient, and ran towards the door of his lodgings, which was only ten yards distant.

"The door was fast and the sentry seized him; he was brought to the main guard, when capt. Johnson of the 6th, after hearing the sentry's story, which was somewhat embellished at the expense of the American, ordered captain Taylor to be committed to the crib. After remaining some time, the American asked for pen, ink and paper, which were refused. Several respectable merchants interfered, and Capt. Taylor, being at last released, demanded capt. Johnson's address, which he declined giving on the ground that he did not consider the American of sufficient rank to entitle him to a meeting.

"Captain Taylor waited two days endeavoring to obtain a meeting, when, being under a bond for 5,000 dollars to sail by a specific day, he was obliged to leave Gibraltar. A few days afterwards a frigate, a sloop and a brig of war, belonging to the United States, came down the Mediterranean. When the officers of this squadron had heard of the manner



in which captain Taylor had been treated, they drew lots which of them should fight capt. Johnson of the 64th, and it fell to the lot of Mr. Bourne, who had a meeting, and was wounded but not dangerously in the groin. The matter, as far as Capt. Taylor was concerned, would have rested here, but a new cause of offence occurred, which led to other duels.

Mr. Humphrys, first Lieut. of the American frigate was going off from the Ragged Staff, about 10 o'clock, on the night of the 30th of March. He requested the sergeant of the guard to lower the bridge, who said that he would ask the officer's permission (Ensign Nutt.) Mr. Humphrys's in the mean time, remained at the outside of the door, and heard Mr. Nutt say, 'send the Yankee in, and let us have a look at him.' Of this Mr. Humphrys took no notice, as it was not addressed to him. When he entered the guard room, he found Mr. Nutt stretched on the couch, and he said to the American officer, 'so you want to go down.' Mr. Humphrys replied, 'when a gentleman speaks to me I wish him to address me on his legs;' when Mr. Nutt immediately jumped up, and said, 'by G—d, sir, you are drunk; which, of course, offended Mr. Humphrys, and he asked him for his name, which Mr. Nutt refused to give. Mr. Humphrys then said that can be easily found; but as I am obliged to sail tomorrow morning for America, you shall hear from a friend of mine.' The frigate United States accordingly sailed the following morning, and Mr. Montgomery, the surgeon of the Erie sloop of war, with the lieutenant of that vessel, went to Mr. Nutt's quarters to demand an explanation, which he would not give. He was then challenged by the surgeon but he refused to accept. The Americans then went to the mess room of the 64th to post Ensign Nutt. They were received by a number of the officer, who laughed at them, which so irritated the Americans, that they offered to fight any officer of the 64th regiment. A dead silence ensued, and the Americans receiving no reply called the whole regiment a parcel of cowards; on which capt. Frith stepped forward for the honor of the regiment, and said, he would meet either of the Americans to-morrow morning on the neutral ground at 5 o'clock, which accordingly took place, and capt. Frith received Dr. Montgomery's ball in the hip.

"The governor of the fort now ordered no officer should go outside the barrier gate; and capt. Ballard of the Erie, ordered that no officer should leave the ship. But Mr. Stockton, first lieutenant, who was Mr. Bourne's second, challenged capt. Johnson of the 64th, for using some opprobrious language (after the duel) to Mr. Bourne. They met on the rock at St. Michael's cave, and, after exchanging one shot without effect, they were interrupted by a party of soldiers sent to seize them. The Erie sailed over to Algeiras, where she remained for some days, and thus ended these unpleasant disputes.

#### BEAUTIFUL RAINBOW.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

We have been furnished with the following notices of an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, early this morning:—

AUGUST 3.—This morning at five o'clock, a most splendid and uncommon rainbow appeared in the western hemisphere, complete from its centre, or to its highest altitude,

down to each of its extremities, embracing an elevation of 45 degrees, extending from 2 to 3 points west of south, to the same points north of west. It began a few minutes before five, and continued for 15 or 20 minutes in all its grandeur.

About half an hour before sun rise, the north-eastern horizon assumed a remarkable bright appearance, of the colour of burnished gold, and immediately on the ascension of the orb of day above the horizon, one of the most sublime objects was presented to the view of the contemplative mind, that could be conceived; and continued to exhibit the same magnificent appearance, until Sol, by his irresistible and cheering beams, dissipated the clouds which caused both these phenomena.

#### REVOLUTIONARY LETTER.

In looking over an old file of the *Boston Gazette* for the year 1774, a few days since, our attention was drawn to the subjoined curious paper, pointing out to the British troops some of the most conspicuous patriots of the revolution, and urging their sacrifice as soon as hostilities should commence:—

The following is an authentic copy of a letter which was lately thrown into the camp, with the following direction:

*"To the Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's troops in Boston."*

"It being more than probable that the king's standard will soon be erected, from rebellion breaking out in this province, it is proper that you, Soldiers! should be acquainted with the authors thereof, and of all the misfortunes brought upon the province—the following is a list of them, viz.

Samuel Adams,	John Hancock,
James Bowdoin,	Wm. Cooper,
Dr. Thoms Young,	Dr. Chauncey,
Dr. Benj. Church,	Dr. Cooper,
Cpat. J. Bradford,	Thomas Cushing,
Josiah Quincy,	Joseph Greenleaf, and
Maj. Nathl. Barber,	Wm. Denning.
Wm. Mollineux,	

"The friends of your king and country and of America, hope and expect it from you, soldiers, the instant rebellion happens, you will put the above persons immediately to the sword, destroy their houses, and plunder their effects: it is just that they should be the first victims to the mischief they have brought upon us.

(signed)

*A Friend to Great Britain and America."*

"P. S.—Don't forget these trumpeters of sedition, the printers, Edes and Gill, and Thomas."

From the *Athenaeum*, as extracted from the *London New Monthly Magazine*.

## FINE ARTS.

No. 309. "Jacob's Dream,"

By Washington Allston, A. R. A.

This artist considering the ladder mentioned in the text in a figurative view, has taken a license much in favour of this composition; and substituted three successive and immense flights of broad steps in its place. This ascent from earth to heaven occupies the centre, and its terminations on each side are concealed by clouds. Jacob is represented in the middle of the foreground, at the foot of the steps, asleep on his back, with his head resting on a stone. His position is nearly horizontal but with a very delicate foreshortening of his whole figure. An angel stands at his head; two more very beautiful figures stand on the lowest step close to him, and three on the foreground near his feet.—These angels are not infantine or cherubic forms, but of youthful stature and celestial grace; and their attitudes and gestures shew that their attention is fixed upon Jacob. The top of the first flight of steps is a vast plain, on which a heavenly host is seen in the form of a crescent. The most distant figures are in the concavity of this bow, and those which stand near its points rise in height, and are painted in stronger hues. In the centre of the front of this plain the Holy Spirit rises gracefully, with wings extended and hands crossed on the breast. This part of the composition is painted in golden aerial hues, and connected with that which is on the foreground below, by two angels, half-way up the flight of steps; one, on the left side, is ascending and seen in a back view, just above the three angels near Jacob's feet; the other is descending, and near the angel who stands at Jacob's head.

Above the first flight of steps, behind the celestial host, a second flight rises to an immense height on which another crescent of angels clothed in the brightness of eternal day, is scarcely discernable.—Behind this radiant choir the ascent continues, with forms angelic, diminished and melting into light.—This flight rises to the throne of the Omnipotent, whose presence is veiled in ineffable glory, at an immeasurable height above. The flood of divine illumination is contrasted by the deep shadows of the foreground below, where the blackness of night overspreads the earth. This impervious darkness rises, in dreary masses, on each side and round the top of the picture, so as to concentrate the visionary lustre within, and give an idea of inconceivable distance from the spot on which Jacob sleeps to the highest region of the heavens.

The delicacy of the execution, in some of the details, betrays anxiety, which, in a perceptible degree takes away their firmness; and there a few inequalities in the heads and forms, although the artist's skill and fine taste, as a draughtsman, are evidenced by the general and beauty of the naked parts.—There is a sublimity in Mr. Allston's conception of the subject, which places it among the foremost of the first class of sacred compositions in our time.—There are some touches of the finest sensibility in the disposition of Jacob; and the beauty of form and attitudes of the two angles on the lowest step and of the one who is descending near the angel at Jacob's head, may well be termed *Raffaelic*, although perfectly original. The gentle action and gliding

motion of disembodied beings under a human seeming, their unaffected simplicity and undefinable grace, give a spiritual character to the messengers of God, with which the ascents are peopled; and notwithstanding the infinity comprehended in the scene, the whole is, at once impressed upon the eye and mind with an imposing serenity and celestial grandeur.

Mr. Allston, who is a native of America, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy last year.—He possesses the classical mind of a poet, with the skill of a painter, and the manners of a gentleman, and is universally beloved by his brother artists, a proof that the eminent abilities of an artist when accompanied by amenity and candour, are a recommendation to professional esteem in this country.—This gentleman was not in England to canvass for himself; but his merits canvassed for him! What an honor to the electors and elected!

No. 341. "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church accompanied by the Spectator, and surrounded by his Tenants." (See *Spectator*, No. 112.)

By C. R. LESLIE,

A young artist, who is an American, and has been, we believe, a pupil of Mr. West.—This picture is a production of such genius in the class of real life; and it evinces an insight into human nature, which is more extraordinary in an artist of only two or three and twenty. He possesses so much of the Addison's delicate humour and fine sense, that, if the *Spectator* had been a painter, this performance would have done honor to his pencil.—Sir Roger's face is seen in profile, and his figure, nearly in a back view, close to the centre of the foreground. He is in the pathway, advancing to the church door, which is open almost immediately before him. His sword, cocked hat, and edging of white feathers; the flowing black wig; the fashion and gold lace of his scarlet coat; the clocks in his chocolate-colored stockings and red-heeled shoes, mark the days of Queen Anne. He is patting the curly head of a chubby little boy, who stands before him, with his prayer-book under one arm and his hat under the other, not daring to raise his head, although his eye looks timidly up, stealing a bashful glance at Sir Roger. His coat is a mourning of russet gray, with black buttons, the fashion of 1711. His younger sister, a rosy little rogue, stands close behind him, looking up at the good knight, with her finger on her lip, as if reminding him that she, too, has a claim on his attention.—Behind them, the widow their mother, with her hat held down before her, is curtsying with grave propriety to Sir Roger; and her youngest little girl, holding the skirt of her gown, looks on, with attention, at the reception of her brother. The figures are lively transcripts of nature, and of a respectable order in life. Behind the window at some little

distance, under the shade of a huge yew tree, a rustic is advancing with his wife and daughter. On the other side of Sir Roger, Addison is in a rich purple coat, cocked hat and edging of white & black feathers, flowing wig, and red stockings, with a sword by his side, in the fashion of the time. He holds the worthy knight under the right arm, and is looking complacently at his kind notice of the widow's little family. A grey-headed respectable looking farmer, with his hat in his hand, in obeisance to the knight, and holding his daughter, a modest, handsome young woman, stands near Addison. A clodpole, in a white frock, is close beside him, holding his hat awkwardly down before him, with one hand spread on his head, gaping at the great folks, in clownish apprehension, joy and wonder. A decayed old woman, in a steeple hat and long dark cloak resting on her stick, and two other females more behind, extend this group of the tenants, somewhat in an irregular diagonal line towards the beadle, who stands at the church door in his official dress. Beyond the old farmer and his daughter, a woman is endeavouring to show her good manners, by preventing a little urchin, her son, from chasing a butterfly with his hat. In the right corner, beside a low tomb, over which a girl and boy are peeping, a fat, frowsy, vulgar woman is busy, settling a clumsy bouquet in her bosom. Her face is as red as fire, and sweltered with her walk in the heat of the day. The ludicrous points of her squat figure are humourously set off by the full display of heavy holiday finery in all its antiquated purity. A huge low crowned straw hat, loaded with a trimming of flaming orange ribands, a capacious stomacher braided with similar ornaments, an old brocade gown, rickly flowered, a broad flounced apron deep ruffles, black gloves, dark red stockings, large flat-heeled shoes, and small metal buckles, and a head starched up with an air of consequential vanity, furnish out this admirable comic character. Her son, a great broad-faced and red, cheeked oaf of sixteen, in a carter's frock, with his hat off, stands behind her staring, in stupid silence, at Sir Roger's mansion and domain are seen in the back ground, on this side of the picture.

The artist has treated this subject with great felicity. The figures are agreeably disposed, and there is a fine vein of dramatic invention in the characters. Sir Roger and Addison are easy, well bred gentlemen of Queen Anne's court. The modest respectability of the widow and her children, in their class, are admirably depicted. The old farmer and his daughter are, in their degree, painted with an unaffected simplicity. The fat, red faced

piece of rustic pride, in all her clumsy finery, and the two staring clowns, form the comic spirit of the piece, and have not been excelled, in their kind, even by Hogarth himself. So chaste is the humour of the picture, that the great pleasantry of these drolls is their absolute truth of nature. The incident of the boy and butterfly is appropriate; and the beadle and remaining figures are subordinates, which judiciously fill up the piece, and set off the more prominent actors. The execution is sound, the coloring clear and mellow the penciling free but firm, the expression well defined, and the heads marked with spirit and decision. We confess we have had some doubts, whether the sky and back-ground are sufficiently low in tone; but where there is so much excellence we lay little stress on our opinion in this particular.

The president, West exhibits three pictures this year. No 111. "The Resurrection of our Saviour," cleverly designed, and painted with much spirit. No 157. "The stolen Kiss," from Guavini's Pastor Fido. No 337. "Caesar reading the History of Exploits, painted in 1770, and retouched in 1818: and 345.—Alexandria's Confidence in his Physician, Philip painted in 1770, and retouched in 1818. The Stolen Kiss had also been painted a number of years, and recently retouched.

From the Detroit Gazette.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

On the river Huron, thirty miles from Detroit, and about eight miles from Lake St. Clair, are a number of small mounds, situated on a dry plain or a bluff, near the river. Sixteen baskets full of human bones, of a remarkable size, were discovered in the earth while sinking a cellar on this plain for the missionary.

Near the mouth of this, on the east bank, are ancient works representing a fortress, with walls of earth thrown up, similar to those of Indiana and Ohio.

At Belle Fontaine, or Springs Wells, three miles below Detroit, are three small mounds or tumuli, standing in a direct line, about 10 rods apart. One of these has been opened; bones, stones, axes, &c. were found in abundance.—About one fourth of a mile below these are still to be seen the remains of ancient fortification. A breastwork in some places three or four feet high, encloses several acres of firm ground, in the centre of an extensive marsh.



OFFICIAL.

DISTRICT TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st December, 1817.

Treasury Department, Jan. 13, 1819.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the U. States, on the 31st December, 1817, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The honorable the speaker  
of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's office, Jan. 13, 1819.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to the 31st December, 1817, of the district tonnage of the United States.

Tons. 95ths.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, for the year 1817, is stated at	809,724 70
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	525,029 59
The fishing vessels	65,157 7

Amounting to 1,399,911 41

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1817, amounted as follows:	
Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage	755,242 37
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty	468,999 54
Fishing vessels the same	62,508 94

1,297,250 90

Note.—Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, engaged in foreign trade, not registered	12,185 86
Ditto, coasting trade	2,207 51
	14,393 42

Total amount of tonnage, on which duties were collected 1,311,645 37

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1817, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to congress the 27th February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th December, 1811, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage

809,724 70

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1817, on that description of tonnage, and may be considered as nearly the true amount

468,999 54

Fishing vessels, the same

62,508 94

The district tonnage of the U. States, is stated at 1,341,233 28

Of the registered tonnage, amounting as before stated, to 809,724 70 tons, there was employed in the whale fishery 4,874 41 tons.

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1817, compared with the amount thereof, as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1816; with notes in relation to the decrease and increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage respectively in 1817.

By this statement it appears that the total amount of new vessels, built in the several districts of the United States, was

Registered tonnage	34,614 10
Enrolled do.	51,779 27

Total amount of new vessels Tons—86,393 37

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL GREEN.

In Council, Savannah, July 26.

The frequent enquiries made by citizens and strangers, "where lie the remains of the gallant GENERAL GREENE, who died and was buried in your city?" and the acknowledged want of information on this subject, imply a neglect highly reproachful to the known patriotism and feelings of the inhabitants.

And whereas it would be most desirable, and, in fact, almost our duty to satisfy public curiosity in this instance, and thereby give an opportunity to the people of this state, among whom the General lived and died, to testify a share of their gratitude of the noble and important services rendered in the revolution by this great and eminent soldier and patriot: and though this be done late, it is yet but a common respect to his memory for this body to claim his precious remains and remove them from the vault where they are now supposed to be deposited, and mingling with the ashes of those in no wise a kin to him, and have them interred under the order, sanction and special protection of this board, so as to enable the legislature or the public hereafter to erect some monument worthy the memory of this great and good man;

On motion of Mr. Alderman Harris—

Unanimously resolved, That the mayor and aldermen Harris and Ash, be a committee to ascertain by all means in their power, the vault where the remains of General Greene have been deposited and, on identifying the same, to have such remains placed in a neat mahogany coffin, and thereupon report to council for their further proceedings on this interesting subject.

Resolved, That this resolution be communicated to the representatives of the deceased, who may now be in the state, and also to the proprietors of the vault to be opened, to obtain leave for the committee to carry this resolution into effect.

Extract of the minutes of Council.

R. R. CUYLER, City Clerk.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

## A VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

We congratulate the public on the appearance of the first volume of "A voyage to South America, performed by order of the American Government, in the year 1817 and 1818, in the Frigate Congress—by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. Secretary to the Mission." We present our readers with the following extract from this valuable and interesting publication.—Speaking of Rio Janeiro, Mr. B. observes: *Baltimore Chronicle.*

"The whole district of Rio Janeiro is exceedingly mountainous, and its vallies are in general deep and narrow. The mountains are not as lofty as those of Switzerland, but resemble them more than our Alleghanies.— Though not covered with snow, they sometimes let loose upon the vallies, what is even more dreadful than the Avalanche; huge masses of earth loosening from the rock, by the moisture insinuated between them in the rainy seasons, slip down, and overwhelm every thing below. It is not long since an instance of this kind occurred, when more than a hundred families were buried alive. In the afternoon, the sun having disappeared behind the mountain, its broad shade was now spread over us, and we seated ourselves on the terrace in order to enjoy the cool air. It was not long before we discovered a cavalcade coming along the road. Mr. Sumpter the American Minister, informed us, it was some of the royal family taking an airing, and that they very frequently passed this way. A couple of Indian looking dragoons galloped up, their swords rattling by their sides, they were followed at a very considerable distance by several indifferent old fashioned carriages carrying the great people.

"On approaching the house they stopped a few moments, and spoke in a very familiar, friendly manner, to Miss Sumpter. The queen and princesses were plain in their dress, and the manners affable and polite. But for the guards and retinue, I should have taken them to be of the respectable class of citizens. I should have felt, I must confess, less respect for royalty, if I had seen it on this occasion arrayed in the pomp and magnificence I had figured to my imagination. Although I had read a great deal of kings, and queens, and princesses, I had no idea that I should feel so little of that awe and dread, supposed to be produced by the irradiations of Majesty. Paine observes "that kings among themselves, are good republicans;" and being myself of a country where every citizen is a sovereign, I thought myself entitled to meet

any King or his family on terms of equality. The Princess Leopoldina was distinguished from the rest, by the fairness of her complexion; I saw nothing remarkable in her appearance; and there are thousands of my countrywomen I would choose in preference for a wife. It is said her situation is extremely unpleasant in this barbarous land, a land removed so far from the commonwealth of courts, and seemingly fitted only for vulgar republicanism. A number of scandalous stories are related, respecting the bickerings, and quarrelings, and parties, in the palace; for the house is said to be divided against itself. The cavalcade proceeded along the beach; on passing the barge crew, composed of twenty-four of our best looking men, and such as could hardly be picking out of the whole city, these manifested their politeness by touching their hats, and received in return a most gracious inclination of the head from mighty queens and peerless princesses.

"Royalty stopped some minutes to contemplate the manly erect figures and open countenances of freemen, glowing with the youth and health of our northern climate; and was no doubt struck with the contrast between those modern Greeks, and its own vile, degraded slaves of the same calling or occupation. Our proud spirited fellows did not, however, choose to imitate the Portuguese, by a species of idolatry which experienced a salutary check in the person of Mr. Sumpter some time ago. The incident has been related in our newspapers: I shall here give it as I had it from the minister himself. The guards who preceded her majesty, were in the habit, without regard to persons, of compelling them to dismount and stand with the hat off, until the whole retinue had passed by; the insult had been borne without resistance by all the foreign agents here, except the American, whose republican pride could not be brought to stoop to this degradation. He was, however, desirous to avoid, if possible, bringing the matter to issue. It was at last thrown upon him by necessity; he was unable to avoid the cavalcade, he stopped his horse and saluted the queen; but this was not satisfactory to her majesty, who is represented to be a proud and haughty woman. She ordered her guards to compel him to dismount; but on making the attempt by brandishing their swords, the American Minister stood on

†Among the people I heard of no parties; affairs of government do not concern them; as in Venice it would be as dangerous to applaud the government as to speak against it. If they venture to speak on these subjects at all, it must be with great caution, and even secrecy. In a word the government is a despotism.



the defensive with his stick; on which they retreated, and he went on, leaving her majesty highly offended.

"The Portuguese minister remonstrated, urging the example of other foreign agents who had submitted; but Mr. Sumpter declared, that if others tamely put up with insults, it was no reason why he should. He now went armed and a second attempt being made similar to the first, he was very near shooting the guard. The subject was bro't before the king by complaints on both sides; the king inclined in favor of the American minister, and apologised for the insult he had received, at the same and gave assurances that it should not be repeated. The queen, determined not to be out done being met again some time afterwards stopped her carriage, and ordered her guards, ten or twelve in number, to go forward and compel the proud republican to pay the just homage to royalty, Mr. Sumpter who continued to go armed, drew his pistol, dashed through them, approached the queen's carriage, and in a determined manner reminded her of the assurances lately given by the king, asserting his determination never to submit. He went immediately to the king, stated what had passed, declared that he considered his life unsafe, as the queen seemed determined, and he himself was equally. The king appeared much hurt, and insisted on making an apology with his own hand, which was actually done. He ordered the guards to be imprisoned, and offered to have them punished—but Mr. Sumpter, whose idea of justice was somewhat different, requested this might not be.—The other foreign ministers offered to join Mr. Sumpter in a remonstrance, but the object was already gained, as the new order extended to all.

"Mr. Sumpter entertained a favourable opinion of the King as to his liberality and good intentions; but thought him much at the mercy of his ministers. He is fond of seeing strangers, and there is no difficulty in being presented. It is usual for commanders of ships of war touching at this place, to go through this ceremony. Commodore Sinclair according to custom was presented by our minister at the country palace, a few miles from town. He describes him as rather below the middle size, enormously fat, of very dark complexion, large black eyes with a good natured face. He was in a military dress,

† Lord Strangford was actually struck by one of guards, and taken from his horse.

‡ The author of the picture of Lisbon, (Murphy) gives the following character of him at twenty-five year of age. "He is naturally of a good disposition, but young. Experience has not yet enlightened his

spoke in French to Mr. Sumpter, and asked the commodore a great many questions respecting his profession and country. He professed a great respect for the government of the United States, and declared himself extremely desirous of cultivating its friendship; this he said he valued highly, because he knew when we professed a friendship it might be safely relied on. In withdrawing, it is the custom to imitate the movement of a certain animal, not yet the most graceful of the creation, as it is considered indecorous to turn one's back upon the king; the audience room being very long, the commodore found it inconvenient, and not a little difficult, to back out with safety and grace. The commissioners did not think proper to claim the honour of a presentation; having no communication to hold, they could only be regarded here in the light of private citizens."

#### CHILI FLEET.

Ship O'Higgins, Admiral Lord?	54 guns
Cochrane, }	
St. Martin,	60
Lautaro,	48
Aracana,	22
Chacabuco,	20
Brig Galvarino,	20
Puyreddon,	16
Maipo,	14

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Patriot army, to his friend in Richmond, dated

Western Side of the Sabine, }

PROVINCE OF TEXAS, June 23, 1819. }

"We did not cross the Sabine on the 10th, as I had calculated when I wrote you last.—It was necessarily deferred until the 12th.—Our force has considerably increased since crossing, and numbers daily join our standard which was hoisted as soon as we touched the shores of Texas, under a salute of 21 guns.—Our march has been delayed, in consequence of not having received a supply of powder, which are in hourly expectation of. You may expect my next letter to be dated from St. Antone, Labodie or Monteray; the former of which has a weak fortress, manned by a few worn out troops. We expect nothing from either of those places but what we may pretty generally expect from Spaniards—tame submission."

understanding, or fortified his courage. He is timid, and his ministers make him pusillanimous; he wishes to know every thing, and his ministers conceal every thing from him; he wants to govern, and his ministers keep him aloof from the government; he fancies that he reigns, and he only lends his name to the ministers who reign over him."

## AGRICULTURE.

*From the Constellation.*

Mr. Enron—Believing the public interest in general, and more especially that of our farming brethren, requires the publicity of the following letter, I communicate it for that purpose.

Your's, &c. H. HOLMES.

## CHILI WHEAT.

Moorefield, Va. July 14, 1819.

Dear Sir—As you are a raiser of wheat, I enclose you an ear of the Chili kind. It appears to me that it will be a valuable acquisition to this country. Whether it will succeed best by being sown in the fall or in the spring of the year, remains to be proved by experiment. For my own part, I am fully persuaded that spring sowing will answer. My son was in Baltimore in March, and procured a little (perhaps half a spoonful) of the seed, and came home on the 2d of April; I had just finished reading Mr. Bland's report, and had drawn the conclusion, that the wheat of Chili must make itself from the moisture in the earth at the close of the rainy season.—I could not easily suppose, that large fields of wheat could be watered by streams, conducted to the high lands, by the labour of man, for eighty or a hundred miles (the length of the valleys of Chili from the mountains to the Pacific) without a very dense population, which I did not understand from Mr. Bland's book existed.—This circumstance, together with the doubt, whether the little we had might be kept safe until the fall, induced me to have it sown immediately. The place I fixed upon for this purpose, was a spot in my rye field of about five feet diameter, which was left vacant by the removal of a fodder stalk. The beginning of April with us was cold and dry, so that it did not vegetate until the 20th of the month; by this time the rye had grown so high, as almost to smother it; however, it continued to grow with a broad strong blade, of a dark green color. On the 8th day of June, I observed some years shooting, and on the 14th, they were fully out. I was much pleased with their appearance, and with a sickle cut the rye from around the wheat, and thus give the air free access to it. It grew to the height of 3½ or 4 feet. The ears are short, but well filled, and measure from 2 to 2½ in. in circumference. The grains are arranged five in a breast, and do not embrace the stem as our wheat does, but are situated with the end to the stalk, and are very irregular around the top, the smallest ears having as many grains as the largest of my crop wheat. The drought for the last three weeks, with us, was very severe, and prevented some of the top grains from filling properly—the ground also, in which we had sown it, was poor and gravelly. I think that gentlemen who have the seed, should keep a part to sow in the spring; mine is now ripe, and my oats which were sown a week before it are not! If it does not deteriorate, it will be valuable.

I remain, dear sir, with respect, your's, &c.

ABEL SEYMOUR.

Hon. Hugh Holmes, Winchester.

Unwilling, on account of its curiosity, to shew the ear sent to me by Mr. Seymour, and thereby accurately ascertain its contents, I have counted the grains on the ear on the supposition of five being a breast as stated by him (and I believe correctly) and found twelve in each row, which make the grains amounts to 120—thus exceeding the best

average of golden straw from 40 to 50 grains, the purple straw about the same, and the Snider, Jones, or Lawler, about 80.

Ha. HOLMES.

Winchester, Va. July 19th, 1819.

FROM THE DUTCHESS OBSERVER.

## TO FARMERS.

The following advertisement of the Brewers of the city of New-York, deeply affects the agricultural interest of this county. It is well known, that Dutchess county, for a number of years, has been famous for the culture of Barley; yielding, in point of quality, to none offered in the New-York market. But serious injury has arisen to those using this grain, from the imperfect manner of its being gathered, and from being thrashed at too early a period. Barley is a grain that should be well ripened before cut, and put into the barn or barrack in a dry state, and in that situation remain a short time before thrashed for market.

## TO RAISERS OF BARLEY.

We the undersigned, Brewers in the city of New-York, have for some years past been in the habit of using Barley raised in Dutchess county, and consider it when well harvested, and left a proper time in the straw, inferior to none in the state. Latterly, however, to our great disappointment and loss, it has frequently proved unfit for the purpose of malting, owing, in our opinion, chiefly if not solely, to the practice of thrashing it too early, which exposes it to injury by sweating in the heap. In consequence of which we have determined not to purchase, at any price, Barley thrashed before the 25th September.

Samuel Milbank, & Co.  
Thomas Strong,  
John Withington,  
John Murphy,  
Bethell & Taylor,  
William Coulthard,

P. Snyder, & Co.  
John P. Groshon,  
Robert Barnes,  
Thos. Morgan, & Co.  
John Benham,  
P. S. Groshon.

New-York, July 14, 1819.

The subscribers having for several years experienced the same inconvenience and disadvantage, as stated in the above advertisement, have deemed it necessary to inform the raisers of barley, in this county that they coincide with the opinion of those gentlemen, as to the cause and consequences resulting from too early thrashed barley, &c. would therefore recommend to the growers of this article, to deter thrashing any, until the above mentioned date, at the expiration of which time, shall be prepared to purchase at the market price, and not sooner.

M. VASSAR, & Co.

Poughkeepsie, July 27, 1819.

The following extracts are from a letter received by Mr. Coore, of this city, under date of June 9th, Vanderburgh county, Illinois. This, it will be recollected, is from the new English settlement, composed of the seceders from MORRIS BIRKBECK, and from whose prairies it is distant about forty miles:

"I am well satisfied with having quitted the old country, and like the prospect before me well. Our settlement increases fast, and with people of the right sort—industrious and enterprising. We have now in our neigh-

neighbourhood upwards of two hundred acres of corn planted, where last year it was nothing but a wilderness. We have several Irish settled near us, whose respectability does credit to our infant colony. Our corn, which is all up, looks well. I am going to plant five roods with Irish potatoes, and have a rood of water-melons. I have planted a good many fruit trees, and intend to plant, next winter, four acres of peach and apple trees. By letters from several of our neighbour's friends, we expect a strong reinforcement this summer and fall."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Democratic Press, of July 31.

To LANGDON CHEVES, esq. President of the Bank of the United States.

SIR—Some time ago, a manuscript account of some transactions, of a very extraordinary nature, which took place at the Branch Bank at Baltimore, was discovered, and has been repeatedly alluded to under the name of the Tux Book.

About 10 or 12 days preceding that meeting of the Directors of the United States Bank in this city where it was resolved that no dividend should be made on bank shares for the past half year, THE BOOK, as it was called came into your possession, as is said, for I know not the fact from personal knowledge.

It is also said, that a dividend was negated at that meeting, in consequence of the alarming information contained in that Book.

I beg permission to ask:—

1st.—Ought not the stockholders to be made acquainted with the real state of their concerns, and the frauds committed on them?

2ndly.—Does not a concealment of the delinquents elsewhere by you and the directors here, tend to screen the criminals from justice, and implicate you and the Board, to a certain degree, in the faults of others?

I do not mean that you or any director here, is in the slightest degree concerned in the delinquencies, if they exist to be concealed?

The Stockholders conceive themselves interested in knowing more than they now do, of the contents of

THE BOOK.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) July 23.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, held at the Bank on Tuesday the 10th July inst. the situation of the affairs of the institution was taken into consideration; after a dispassionate investigation of the subject, and conceiving themselves perfectly clothed with the necessary powers, from the expression of sentiment exhibited by the Stockholders at their late meeting the following resolution was made.

Whereas, from the embarrassment of the times all banking operations, even of the ablest institutions, are so seriously shackled as to deprive them of every useful feature.

And Whereas, the utility of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, has, by its unfortunate robbery in 1818, been in a particular manner destroyed, so as to render any attempt at continuance unprofitable and unpopular—Therefore,

Resolved, That the affairs of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh be wound up as soon as the nature of the case will admit.

In order that the public may have a correct conception of the value of the notes of this Bank, it is thought necessary to state, that the amount of notes in circulation does not exceed 9,000 dollars; while the debts due the Bank amount to 118,000 dollars which have been loaned to the most solvent individuals in this city and its vicinity, in small sums, and which it is confidently presumed, can be collected without difficulty and at a trifling expense.

By order of the Board,

JOHN SCULL, President.

FAYETTEVILLE (TEN.) BANK.

Joseph Greer, esq. of Lincoln county, Oliver Williams, esq. of the same, Col. Andrew Erwin, of Bedford county, and John W. Telford, esq. of Philadelphia, being in Fayetteville, were requested by the Directors of the Bank, to examine the state of the accounts, &c.—and after a most careful performance of that duty they report to following.

Statement of the affairs of the Fayetteville Tennessee Bank, July 10th, 1819.

Amount of bills receivable under discount	\$277,583
Specie on hand	20,838
Notes on other banks	272
	<hr/>
	\$298,695
Amount of stock paid in	\$116,312 50
Bills payable, in circulation	166,857 00
Deposit of individuals	1,807 34
Profit and loss in favor of bank	13,518 16
	<hr/>
	\$298,695

Those gentlemen declare there is not a debt due the bank, but is safe; and that the specie on hand is that belonging to the Bank, and not on deposit—they declare the bank has been well managed.

Spanish dollars in Boston are down as low as 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. advance; in New York, they are 1-2 to 3-4; in Paris, France, June 8, they were worth  $\text{f}5$ , 40, abundant, and expected to be still lower, as nothing was doing with the East Indies. U. S. bank stock in New York is at 93 to 93 1-4; in Boston, no sales of it lately. In London, June 11, gold and silver were low and in little demand, Spanish dollars being only 5s. 1 1/2d. per ozr



FRANKFORT, July 23.—BANK PAPER. The notes of the following Independent Banks are useless to us and cannot be hereafter received in payment of our accounts.

Barbourville Bank,  
Burlington, Bank,  
Petersburg Steam Mill Company.

Notes of the Somerset Bank have lately passed heavily in this place; but we understand, they have hitherto been invariably redeemed by specie or Kentucky paper.

In these critical times the country people would do well to be on their guard.—“We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth.” He who has paper money had better pay his debts with it, than keep it on hand a single day. *Argus*.

The Bank of Plattsburg has instituted a suit against the Albany Advertiser for reporting untrue that the Bank had suspended its payments.

Counterfeit dollars and half dollars are in circulation in Ohio, supposed to have been coined somewhere in that state.

*Extract of a letter just received from Savannah.*

“Persons making demands on the Bank of Darien, must swear before a justice of the peace in Bank, to each and every bill presented, that it is his own; that he is not agent for any other person, and that oath must be made in the presence of a least 3 directors, and the cashier; it also makes the person so demanding specie subject to a charge of \$1 37 1-2 on each bill which must be paid on the spot, and unless you find five directors and the cashier together, you cannot make a demand.”

The foregoing furnishes a specimen of what is termed Bank Management in Georgia. It is but justice, however to add, that some of the other banks in that state are conducted rather more honourably, tho’ we are informed that it has, for some time past been a rule with most or, all of them, to place on their proscription lists every individual who dares to require the redemption of their bills in specie; and the persons so prescribed are ever afterwards to be considered odious, and denied any accommodation at the Banks. This may be termed Bankocracy, or a new order of nobility, which is enterdiced by our constitution. But it is high time that such tyrannical proceedings—such outrages against the laws and fair dealings—should call forth the reprobation of every honest man.

*Baltimore August 7, 1819.*

The act of Assembly passed by the legislature of this state at their last session, professedly to prevent the selling or exchanging the notes of any of the Banks of this state at

less than their nominal value, has the effect of greatly increasing the discount on all such notes as are not received by some Bank in the city. This is obvious in the difference between the current value of the notes of the Farmer’s Bank of Maryland; those payable at Annapolis of five dollars being received at the Bank of Baltimore are at *par*, while those payable at the Branches in Frederick and Easton, although intrinsically as valuable, are at a discount of *three per cent*, because no bank in this city will receive them in payment or on deposit.

## METEOROLOGY.

### THE WEATHER.

AT ALEXANDRIA.—Aug. 3.—At 3 P. M. 89 deg.—Fair.—Wind north. Aug. 4.—At 3 P. M. 85 deg.—Fair.—Wind north east. Rain last evening.

AT PETERSBURG, VA.—Aug. 3.—The heat for three days past, has been very generally complained of. The mercury, in the shade, yesterday at 1 o’clock, rose to 98 degrees.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Aug. 3.—For ten days past the weather has been uncommonly warm in Frederick and its vicinity. In this city the mercury in Fahrenheit’s thermometer has stood at 96, in the shade, with a south exposure.

AT MIDDLEBURY, VER.—It is stated that on the 10th inst. at three o’clock, P. M. the mercury, in Fahrenheit’s thermometer, stood in that town at 99½ degrees.

AT SALEM, MASS.—We learn from the Salem Gazette, that by a number of Thermometers, placed in the shade, the heat for several hours on Saturday the 10th inst. was at the degree of 100—in free air in the sun, 128—at sunset, 93 and 95.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—GREAT HEAT.—The Thermometer stood on Saturday at 99 deg’s and on Sunday at 101 1-2, which is, we believe the greatest heat recorded in this country. Remarks.—The place of observation was in the upper part of the city, on a north side of a house in the piazza, beyond which is in an open space of more than 100 feet, filled with grass and shrubbery. On the garden house, painted white and exposed to rays of the sun, the thermometer rose to 124 each day. On Sunday however a slight cloud passed the sun, at the moment of observation, otherwise it would doubtless have been several degrees higher. The instrument has been proved. It is stamped Lione & Co London—is graduated upward to 226, and downward to 58—was brought to this country by a celebrated English gentleman for his own use. I have been thus particular, that persons at a distance may compare their results.

P. S. Highest degree of heat previously observed was on the 22st June 98 degrees by the same instrument in the same place.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, in the House of Lords, on the 14th of June, to the American Convention Bill. The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Shaftsbury.

Petitions from all quarters were pouring in against the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward his budget of ways and means for the support of the nation, proposes an additional duty on malt, which Mr. Calvert, a member of the house, gives as his opinion, should it prevail, would ruin nine-tenths of the malsters in the country.

Orator Hunt has been prosecuted for his proportion of the expenses attending the late Westminster election, and a verdict obtained against him.

**COTTON TRADE.**—In the house of lords, 14th of June, lord Kenyon moved the second reading of the bill for regulating the hours of labor of children in cotton factories. If the present were a question merely of morbid sensibility, he should be far from addressing their lordships in favor of the bill, but he felt that it was one of practical humanity, which required the interference of the legislature. Neither should he have proposed such a measure, had he conceived the common law sufficient to counteract the evils of the present system. In consequence of the objections which had on former occasions been urged against the agitation of this question, he thought it necessary to state, that he had the authority of several magistrates and clergymen residing in Manchester, Stockport, and their vicinity, to assert, that the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts had no connection whatever with the discussion of this topic in parliament. During the progress of this measure, various opinions were stated respecting the degree of distress which children suffered in the factories, and the evidence on this point on the part of the bill still remained uncontradicted.—It could not be denied that the hours of work were not fewer than 14, 15, and even in some places, than 16 hours out of the 24; neither could it be contradicted that the heat of the factories was so high as 85° 87°, and even 90 degrees. Attempts had been made to shew, on the authority of medical men, that the employment of children in these factories was not injurious to their health, and some learned gentlemen of Manchester had indeed given evidence to that effect. He did not mean to impute any thing improper to those gentlemen who, no doubt, gave their evidence under

a conviction of its truth; but they had been called in by the master manufactures of Manchester, and the factories were shewn to them at a time, and under circumstances very favorable to their own views and wishes, and medical gentlemen were induced thereby to give opinions flattering to the general state of the factories. The present measure had been objected to by some noble lords, as if it would prove injurious to the cotton trade of the country; but if we could believe the accuracy of this representation, he should not have prayed their lordships to give it their sanction. It appeared by the evidence taken before the committee that not less than 11,000,000*l.* of property was sunk in the cotton manufactory, and it was stated by some of the witnesses that 27,000,000*l.* were annually expended in this branch of our trade. It was stated that 60,000 persons were engaged in this trade—and by some it was asserted, that the labourers employed in it were not fewer than 120,000.—The average rate of wages to adults was about 5*s.* a week, and to children 7*s.* a week. The employment of so great a number of persons, and the distribution of sums so large doubtless ought not to be meddled with, unless it might be done with perfect safety; and he trusted that this might be effected, when it was considered how unimportant the trifling change must be which was proposed by the promoters of this bill. The change would be less felt, because the trade was at the present moment in a very prosperous state. The principal of the present bill was the same as of that which was passed in 1802, respecting the regulation of apprentices. The condition of children at that time was not thought unworthy of their lordships' attention, and, he trusted, they would not now be less mindful of the interests of humanity. The question being put strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the house divided—

For the second reading 27—against it 6—majority 21.

Some amendments were then made to the bill, and the report was ordered to be brought upon the Wednesday following; and the house adjourned.

**LIVERPOOL, June 15.** The importation of grain continues moderate. Little alteration in wheat or barley; oats 1*s.* and beans 1*s.* a 2*s.* lower; no alteration in pease, flour or oatmeal. Butter in request. English wheat, per 70*lb.* 10*s.* 6*d.* a 11*s.*; American do do 8*s.* 6*d.* 9*s.* 4*d.* American sweet flour, per 196*lb.* 30*s.* a 37*s.*; American sour do do 26*s.* a 32*s.*

**LONDON, June 15.** In the House of Commons on Monday, the cash payments bill was read a third time and passed, almost without

a word being said upon its general tendency. Mr. Ellice proposed a clause, which was adopted; giving to the bank the option of paying their notes either in bullion or gold coin, after the 1st of May, 1821, instead of being restricted, as it otherwise would have been, from making any payments in specie till 1823. Mr. Manning, also proposed an additional article to the bill, specifying the precise period and amount of the instalments to be paid to the bank, in liquidation of the debt due by the government; but it was subsequently withdrawn upon the assurance of the chancellor of the exchequer, that all the objects which it aimed to secure, would be more regularly provided for in a clause of the appropriation act.

The average price of wheat from the returns received in the week ended 5th June, is 68s. 8d. per quarter.

An elopement, we understand, took place from the west end of the town on Tuesday. The lady is a married woman, young, beautiful and accomplished; the gallant an officer in the army. It is supposed they have directed their steps to Paris.

We stated last week that a matrimonial union is on the tapis between Mr. Henry Ball and lady Jane Paget. It is known that the gentleman is possessed of a large fortune. His annual income is splendid; in addition to which, he became entitled to the possession of between two and three hundred thousand pounds in the funds; on Wednesday se'nnight, the day he was of age.

The bank cash payment bill passed the house of commons last night. Several amendments were proposed, but the only one adopted was that moved by Mr. Ellice, giving to the bank the option of paying their notes in bullion, at the prices fixed upon in the bill, or in the coin.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, June 12.—M. Felix Lepelletier, one of those who were exiled by virtue of the ordinance of the 24th of July, and the exceptions to the law of amnesty, has obtained permission to pass two months in France, for the arrangement of his family affairs. He has been a few days in Paris.

## ITALY.

A woman of Verdi, in Italy, was delivered of 5 male children, 2 of them are dead, but 3 of them are still living, and are doing well. In the time of Adrian, a woman of Alexandria was delivered also of 5 sons, all of whom lived to a good age.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, May 25.—The minister of marine is still at Cadiz, to direct in person the grand armament, which in all appearance will be ready to sail by the end of July. A fine frigate of 36 guns, fitted out at Corunna, lately arrived at Cadiz with 15 transports under its convoy. In their passage they met many Insurgent privateers who did not attempt to attack the convoy. They also expect at Cadiz a division from Carthage, consisting of two frigates and several transports, and several more from Barcelona. 100,000 piastres have just been sent from this city to Cadiz, to accelerate the preparations which are carrying on with double activity, because the government feels the necessity of striking a great blow this year; the Insurgents being more resolved than ever to defend their cause. All hopes of an arrangement with Buenos Ayres, and of its submission to

the mother country, have vanished; nothing remains but to try the force of arms. All the accounts from South America give reason to presume that the struggle will be bloody and desperate. May the result be happy!

It was said at Cadiz, that the Grand Expedition would sail about the first of August.—There was an army of 16,000 men at Cadiz, ready to embark.

## NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, June 10.—We are informed that the King of France has just given permission to six more of the exiles included in the ordinances to return to their country.

## WEST INDIES.

Havana, July 9, 1819. The following is a statement of the number of arrivals with cargoes of Flour imported into this port since the 1st of January:—

From Alexandria	4 vessels.	2121 bbls. Flour.
Baltimore,	30	21659
Boston,	1	115
Bristol, R. I.	2	140
Bordeaux,	1	1400
Charleston,	13	2637
N. Bedford,	1	1555
Newport, R. I.	4	389
New York,	11	2863
Norfolk,	1	300
N Orleans,	39	15,759
Providence,	3	211
Philadelphia,	15	7409
Pensacola,	2	259
Richmond,	1	700
Salem,	1	385
Savannah,	8	1493
Vera Cruz,	2	420 sacks,
Warren, R. I.	1	20
Wilmington,	1	100
	141	60272

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havana to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

"HAVANA, July 5. For the information of the merchants, I take this opportunity of informing you, that by order of the Spanish government, the duties on foreign vessels arrived at this port, is reduced from \$2 50 to \$1 per ton."

## TANGIERS.

A gentleman in New Bedford has received a letter from Mr. Simpson, American Consul at Tangiers, dated June 12th, stating that Lemuel Gifford, late of the brig Mary, had been ransomed from the Arabs, and arrived at Mogadoc on the 25th May in perfect health; and would take passage in the first vessel from thence for the U. States, or Europe.

## HOME AFFAIRS.

## RHODE ISLAND.

From the Newport (R. I.) Mercury, July 31. Naval depot.—On Saturday last, general Bernard and colonel Totten, of the engineer department; lieutenants Thomson and Humpherys, topographical engineer; and captains Warrington and Elliot, of the navy, arrived here, for the purpose of completing the surveys of our harbour and bay, relative to its be-



ing selected as a naval depot. The commissioners are now examining the contemplated site for a dock yard at Tiverton, near the stone bridge, & also the falls of Troy, (Mass.)

VERMONT.

A Manufactory embracing Carding machines and Clothier's works, the property of a Mrs. Weeks near Burlington, Vermont, was destroyed by fire, on the 16th inst. It is supposed, that the fire was caused by the friction of the machinery.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 30. *Shark*.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Shark was discovered in Fulton-slip, North River, amongst a number of sloops; and several boys were at the time swimming in the slip. The alarm was no sooner made, than the boys scrambled out of the water as soon as possible. A black man, who was present, lost no time in procuring a harpoon, which he planted so well, that the shark was soon conquered, brought out of his element, and placed upon the dock. He measured 8 1-2 feet long.

Upwards of 40,000 dollars have been deposited in the New York Savings Bank, and upwards of 77,700 in that of Philadelphia.

BUFFALO, JULY 27.—We learn that the Boundary Commissioners have nearly completed the survey of the Niagara river, and will start for the west in a few days, in the government schooner Ghent, which arrived here on Sunday, from Erie.

DELAWARE.

Joseph Sykes & Co advertise in the American Watchman, that they will manufacture Broad Cloth at \$2.75 per yard.—That 80 pounds merino wool, washed on the sheeps' back, will make 31 yards of broad cloth.—Merino wool is there estimated at 50 cents per pound.

If 2 bl. 10 oz. of wool cost but \$1 11 1-4  
And expence of manufacture. 2 75

4 6 1-2

Why should the price of Broad Cloth, made at Steubenville, be in Pittsburgh, from 8 to 11 dollars per yard?

*A Friend to Domestic Manufactures.*

MARYLAND.

Report of the Medical Faculty, on the present state of health of the City of Baltimore, to Edward Johnson, esq. Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

SIR—In compliance with a request from your office, a Meeting of the Medical Faculty was held this day at the Council Chamber, Dr. J. C. WHITE called to the chair, and Dr. SAMUEL BAKER appointed Secretary. After full deliberation on detailed reports made by each member present of his knowledge and opinion of the present state of the health of the city.

"It was unanimously Resolved, "that a committee be appointed and instructed to report to the

Mayor conformably to the sense of this meeting, that there is nothing unusual in the health of the city, and to explain in detail the occurrences which have given rise to a contrary apprehension."

The committee were appointed accordingly, and in pursuance of those instructions, beg leave to state—that the reports and opinions collected at this meeting of the faculty, distinctly represent the general character of the prevailing diseases to be that of mildness, and their number and extent below an average even of healthy years. Four cases only of fever marked with particular virulence, are known to have occurred during the season, and in them no connection could be traced in their origin or relation, or any other peculiarity novel to medical observers. It may not generally be known, that precisely such cases invariably occur to a very limited amount in the course of every summer, in all our large cities, and only occasionally become the subject of public attention in consequence of some contingency that may bring them to view. They appear to be solitary insulated casualties incidental to the bilious remittent, although never satisfactorily accounted for, have been generally ascribed by the Faculty to some local virulence of cause, or to some specific defect of bodily condition in the subjects of them. It is certain that they so occur, and are not propagated.—The previous anxieties and enquiries excited by an alarm in a neighboring city, have probably given an interest to the unusually small number of these anomalous cases produced here, which they would not otherwise have acquired. In that instance, the result seems to have proved their threatening appearances were fallacious, and that even the most malignant cases of bilious fever may be embodied to a considerable extent under very suspicious circumstances, and yet develop nothing but some local poison, or specific predisposition, in the patients;—much less then can there be found grounds of apprehension, where less than ordinary appearances of an epidemic fever are attended with unusually favorable indications of health. It is not pretended that medical observation can anticipate the occurrence of epidemics: but if dread of them can be excited by existing circumstances at present there is no summer season in which it might not be equally excited, since they are invariable at the seasons which produce them. JNO. OWEN.

J. B. DAVIDGE,  
WILL. DONALDSON,  
SAML. K. JENNINGS

HAGERSTOWN, Aug. 3.—On Tuesday night last four prisoners broke out the jail of this county—two white men and two blacks—all ironed. On Wednesday one of the white men was retaken; on Wednesday night, one of the blacks; and on Thursday, the other black.—One of the white men is yet at large—he was committed for larceny. The white man that was retaken, was committed for larceny. The white man that was retaken, was committed for horse stealing—one of the blacks had succeeded in getting off his irons; the other black and the white that was re-taken, had not been so fortunate. A gimblet and the other necessary articles to enable those fellows to make their escape, had been furnished them by some unknown person.

**A Silver Mine.**—The following information respecting a silver mine some where in the neighborhood of Baltimore, was verbally communicated by a person who, it is believed, knew the facts. From his representations to the writer, it is supposed to be eastward of this city, not farther distant than 20 miles, but probably within 10 or 12 miles. It is stated, that ore had been found 5 or 6 years ago, at the side of a hill, in an opening from which a small spring of water issued, which has since been nearly closed up by an old stump or piece of wood, to prevent any person discovering the ore. That, in August 1817, at the time of the great rain & wind, a tree blew down on the hill above the spring, at the roots of which were found some pieces of nearly pure virgin silver; and there were evident symptoms that the hill contained a great quantity of ore. The rocks or stones on the hill are flinty, mixed with some chrysalizations. The hill is partially covered with whortlebury bushes and other small shrubbery, and a few very old crooked chesnut or chesnut oaks. The old tree which blew down is still lying on the hill. The gentleman upon whose estate the ore was found, is a very old man, whose hair is white, of considerable wealth; he is unacquainted with the fact that any ore has been found on his land—he has (or had not long since) five children; one of his sons has been married and has lost his wife. The hill is supposed to lie near the road, in an open, poor, rocky part of the country, near a run which would answer for a small mill seat during a part of the year. Some of the ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and it is said, would yield seventy-five per cent. If such a mine exists, the discovery of it at this time would be a benefit to the nation as well as to the individual owner, who may probably ascertain its situation from the above description. *Fed. Gazette.*

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**BLAKELY, (N. C.)** July 26.—By a gentleman from Raleigh we learn, that a shocking murder was committed there a few days since, on the body of a negro man, (Caleb) who was stabbed with a dirk by a young man (as is supposed) of the name of Mason Scott, which immediately put a period to his existence. Scott has been committed to prison, there to await his trial.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**CHARLESTON, August 5.**—A man named Smith, a foreigner, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, attempted to hang himself in the market. He was already suspended, and struggling for 'another and a better world,' when he was cut down by one of the city guard. On recovering himself a little he strongly declaimed against this untimely interference, upon the principle that every free citizen has a right "to manage his own affairs in his own way, unembarrassed by too much regulation."

A man named SMITH, who attempted to hang himself in the Market, on Tuesday night last, made a second attempt on his own life on Thursday night, by shooting but was prevented from accomplishing the horrid deed.

## GEORGIA.

**Exports of Savannah.**—The Georgian gives

the following statement of the exports of Savannah to 1st July in the years 1819.

1818—7341 bags sea island cotton; 104,401 bags Upland cotton; 16,092 tierces rice; 3682 hhd. tobacco.

1819—7099 bags sea island cotton; 85,997 bags Upland cotton; 10,208 tierces rice; 580 hhd. tobacco.

## MICHIGAN.

**DETROIT, July 16.**—Reports of Indian hostilities, and a manifestation of hostile intentions by Indians, have been set on foot within three or four weeks past, and with regret we observe that some of them have found a place in newspapers in different parts of the United States. One rumor told us that the Indians residing on Fox river and in its vicinity, had attacked and destroyed a part of the 5th Reg't of Infantry on its way from Green Bay to Prairie du Chiene, St. Peter's— and there are others of a similar kind, and equally without foundation. Mr. Rathbun, late army contractor, has just returned from Green Bay, by land and passed through the villages of the greater part of the Indians in that remote quarter; he represents the most savage nations, (the Winebagoes, Sacks, and Menominies,) as totally unprepared for it, being nearly destitute of powder and lead. Mr. R. ascended the Fox river a few miles with the 5th Reg't. and informs us that Col. Leavenworth called a council with the Winebagoes and Menominies, and told them his object in passing through their country, to which they made not the least objection, but professed their friendship for the Americans in the strongest language, and offered every means in their power to aid the troops in ascending the river—the Colonel accepted the service of about a dozen, as pilots and guides. Mr. R. represents the Pottawattamies, Chippawas, Ottaways and Kickapoos, a part of whose country he passed through, as very friendly disposed towards the United States.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of the territory, that the Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, and the Hon. A. B. Woodward, are held in contemplation for the office of Delegate to Congress at the election in September next.

General Brown and suit arrived here last Monday night, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, in the schooner Tiger, from Green Bay. This vessel left Green Bay at 10 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 8th inst and stopped 21 hours at Mackinac. This is, perhaps, the quickest passage ever made from Green Bay to this place. The distance is said to be about 700 miles.